

IN THE CLAIMS

1. - 34. (CANCELED)

35. - 46. (CANCELED)

47. (CANCELED)

48. (CANCELED)

49. (CANCELED)

50. - 55. (CANCELED)

56. - 63. (CANCELED)

64. - 129. (CANCELED)

130. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) A non-invasive method for facilitating diagnosis of a subject for a cancer of epithelial origin, comprising:

obtaining a urine sample from the subject; and

detecting a presence or absence of a matrix metalloproteinase in the urine sample, wherein the matrix metalloproteinase has a molecular weight from 50 kDa to equal ~~than~~ to or greater ~~to~~ than approximately 150 kDa;

wherein the presence of the matrix metalloproteinase is indicative of the presence of cancer of epithelial origin.

131. - 148 (CANCELED)

149. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The method of claim 130, wherein the matrix metalloproteinase is a proenzyme.

150. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The method of claim 130, further comprising removal of low molecular weight contaminants from the urine prior to the detection step.
151. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The method of claim 130, wherein the urine is dialyzed.
152. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The method of claim 130, wherein subject has previously been treated surgically or hormonally.
153. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The method of claim 130, wherein the subject has been treated to block testosterone.
154. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The method of claim 130, wherein the matrix metalloproteinase is a gelatinase.
155. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The method of claim 130, wherein the matrix metalloproteinase has a molecular weight of approximately 72 kDa.
156. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The method of claim 130, wherein the matrix metalloproteinase has a molecular weight of approximately 92 kDa.
157. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The method of claim 130, wherein the matrix metalloproteinase has a molecular weight of approximately 150 kDa.
158. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The method of claim 130, wherein the matrix metalloproteinase is detected or monitored electrophoretically.
159. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The method of claim 158, wherein the electrophoretic pattern is a zymogram.
160. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The method of claim 130, wherein the matrix metalloproteinase is detected or monitored immunochemically.
161. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The method of claim 160, wherein matrix metalloproteinase is detected or monitored by a radio-immune assay.

162. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The method of claim 160, wherein the matrix metalloproteinase is detected or monitored by an enzyme-linked immunosorbant assay.

163. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) A non-invasive method for facilitating diagnosis of a subject for a cancer of epithelial origin comprising:

obtaining a urine sample from the subject; and

detecting a presence or absence of at least two matrix metalloproteinases in the urine sample;

wherein the presence of at least two metalloproteinases is indicative of the presence of cancer of epithelial origin.

164. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) A non-invasive method for facilitating diagnosis of a subject for a cancer of epithelial origin comprising:

obtaining a urine sample from the subject; and

detecting a presence or absence of an approximately 72 kDa and an approximately 92 kDa matrix metalloproteinase in the urine sample;

wherein the presence of the approximately 72 kDa and the approximately 92 kDa matrix metalloproteinases is indicative of cancer of epithelial origin.

165. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) A non-invasive method for facilitating diagnosis of a subject for a cancer of epithelial origin comprising:

obtaining a urine sample from the subject; and

detecting presence or absence of an approximately 72 kDa in the urine sample;

wherein the presence of the approximately 72 kDa matrix metalloproteinases is indicative of cancer of epithelial origin.

166. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The method of claims 130, 163, 164, or 165, wherein the cancer of epithelial origin is selected from the group consisting of prostate cancer, cancer of the nervous system, breast cancer, retina cancer, lung cancer, skin cancer, kidney cancer, liver cancer, pancreatic cancer, cancer of the genital-urinary or gastrointestinal tract and bladder cancer.
167. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The method of claims 163, 164, or 165, wherein the matrix metalloproteinase is a proenzyme.
168. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The method of claims 163, 164, or 165, further comprising removal of low molecular weight contaminants from the urine prior to the detection step.
169. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The method of claims 163, 164, or 165, wherein the urine is dialyzed.
170. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The method of claims 163, 164, or 165, wherein subject has previously been treated surgically or hormonally.
171. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The method of claims 163, 164, or 165, wherein the subject has been treated to block testosterone.
172. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The method of claims 163, 164, or 165, wherein the matrix metalloproteinase is a gelatinase.
173. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The method of claims 163, 164, or 165, wherein the matrix metalloproteinase is detected or monitored electrophoretically.
174. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The method of claim 173, wherein the electrophoretic pattern is a zymogram.
175. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The method of claim 163, 164, or 165, wherein the matrix metalloproteinase is detected or monitored immunochemically.

176. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The method of claim 175, wherein matrix metalloproteinase is detected or monitored by a radio-immune assay.
177. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The method of claim 175, wherein the matrix metalloproteinase is detected or monitored by an enzyme-linked immunosorbant assay.
178. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The method of claim 163, wherein at least one of the matrix metalloproteinases has a molecular weight of approximately 72 kDa.
179. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The method of claim 163, wherein at least one of the matrix metalloproteinases has a molecular weight of approximately 92 kDa.
180. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The method of claim 163, wherein at least one of the matrix metalloproteinases has a molecular weight of equal to or greater than approximately 150 kDa.